

STIC Search Report

EIC 1700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 105750

TO: Margaret B Medley
Location: CP3 4D09
Art Unit : 1714
October 10, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/925431

From: John Calve
Location: EIC 1700
CP3/4-3D62
Phone: 308-4139

John.Calve@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Margaret,

I obtained a registry number for Semtol 500. The registry record for Semtol 500 also contained a list of several hundred "synonyms" (trade names) for Semtol 500. I have included a list of these names, in case the attorney has an objection. I searched on the registry number (14 records) as well as all the other trademarks for Semtol 500 (122,000 records).

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me.

John 308-4139

SENTOL 500" (pg. 6)

Margaret Mudley

09/925,431

10/09/2003

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

RN 8020-83-5 REGISTRY *

* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP RN* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

CN Hydrocarbon oils (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 100SN
CN 100SN (lubricant)
CN 180BHK
CN AAR 1
CN Abolium
CN Actipron
CN Actrel 1111L
CN Actrel 1140L
CN Actrel 1160L
CN Actrel 1171L
CN AddQ
CN Afilan SM
CN Aloe (mineral oil)
CN Amprol Type II
CN Amsco OMS
CN AMT 300
CN Anticorit MZA 08
CN Anticorit RP 4107
CN Anticorit RP 4107LV
CN Anticorit RP 4107S
CN Anticorit RP 4107UF
CN Aqua G
CN Ariadne 22
CN Arlamol PAO 10
CN Artol 10
CN AS 6
CN AS 6 (mineral oil)
CN Aviol
CN Avtol 10
CN AW 409
CN AWK 1
CN Axiom
CN Bacchus 22
CN Biphagittol
CN Bisol H 12
CN Blandol
CN Blandol White Mineral Oil
CN Bomi Spray Oil
CN BP 83HF
CN Brightsol
CN Bukomkleen
CN Calfo FG
CN Calumet 200
CN Calumet 6100
CN Carnea Oil 31
CN Carneal Oil 29
CN Catenex 706
CN Catenex N 945
CN Catenex N 956
CN Catenex R-N 945
CN Cepsa D 180-200
CN Certrex 39

MARGARET,

←
Trade names for same
oil (Sentol 500)

CN Chemkleen
CN Citol oil
CN Clairsol 350M
CN Clairsol 350MHF
CN Clairsol 430
CN Clairsol 440
CN Clairsol TR 4
CN Clenvex AS 105
CN Condenser Oil S
CN Conka
CN Conosol 170E
CN Corvus 13
CN Crystal E oil
CN Crystol 262
CN D 15
CN D 15 (mineral oil)
CN D 1900
CN Daphne Alpha Cleaner H
CN Daphne Hermetic YN 9
CN Daphne KP 8
CN Daphne L
CN Daphne Super Multi Oil 32
CN Defoamer 831
CN Deobase
CN Diala D
CN Diana AC 460
CN Diana Fureshia F 9
CN Diana Fureshia S 32
CN Diana Fureshia U 6
CN Diana Fureshia W 32
CN Diana Fureshia W 8
CN Diana Furesia W 380
CN Diana MC-S 32
CN Diana MC-W 90
CN Diana Process Oil PW 150
CN Diana Process Oil PX 32
CN Diana Process Oil W 90
CN DN Cleaner H
CN DN Roll Oil AL 35
CN DP 11
CN Drakol 34
CN DTE 25
CN Dunasol 180/220
CN Duoprime 55
CN Duoprime Oil 55
CN Duoprime Oil 90
CN Duphar 7E oil
CN Dutorex
CN Edelex 27
CN Edelex 45
CN EDM
CN EDM (oil)
CN Edwards 18
CN Elf TF 50
CN Emerlube 7440
CN Enerpar 1927
CN Enerpar 20
CN Enerpar 23
CN Enerpar T 1993

CN EPX 1
CN Ervol
CN Ervol White Mineral Oil
CN Esso Spartan EP 320
CN Esso Sprtan EP 320
CN Euphytan extra
CN Eureka white oil
CN EVTn
CN Excel 100HC
CN Excel 230HC
CN Excel 575HC
CN Exxol D 110
CN Exxol D 160
CN Exxsol D 160
CN F 238
CN Farolin S
CN FB Special
CN Flavex 937
CN Flexon 641
CN Flexon 791
CN Flexon 834
CN FM 5.6AP
CN FM-Hydraulic AW 46
CN FM-Hydraulic AW 68
CN Foamaster TCX
CN Foamaster TMC 1
CN Gargoyle 3001D
CN Gargoyle Arctic 1010
CN Gargoyle Arctic 1022
CN Gargoyle Arctic 1046
CN Gargoyle Arctic 1068
CN Gargoyle Arctic 1100
CN Gargoyle Arctic Oil C Heavy
CN Gargoyle Arctic Oil Light
CN Gemseal 25
CN Gemseal 40
CN Gemseal 60
CN Gloria
CN Gloria White Mineral Oil
CN H.P. Spray Oil E
CN HX 40
CN Hydrocarbons, oils
CN Hydrorafinat 3
CN Hydrorafinat 5
CN Hydrosol P 180EA
CN Iberfluid
CN Idemitsu Supasol CA 38
CN IP Solvent 1040
CN IS 45
CN ISOVG 10
CN ISOVG 100
CN Iterm 6
CN K 315
CN K 315 (mineral oil)
CN Kaydol
CN Kaydol 350
CN Kaydol White Mineral Oil
CN Kendex 0842
CN Kensol 61

CN KhA
CN KhF 12-16
CN KhF 22-24
CN KhF 22S
CN KhFS 134
CN KhM 6
CN Komorex 200
CN Krebs 580
CN Krebs 580A
CN Kremol 100
CN Kremol 50
CN Kremol 90
CN Kremol regular
CN Kwik Dri
CN LP 250
CN LP 250 (hydrocarbon)
CN LPA 170
CN Luxan oil H
CN M 100
CN M 100 (lubricating oil)
CN Magie 470
CN Magie 500
CN Magiesol 40
CN MagieSol 60
CN MagieSol M 52
CN Marcol 172
CN Marcol 52
CN Marcol 62
CN Masrolar D
CN MC Oil P 02
CN MC Oil P 05
CN MC Oil P 06
CN MC Oil S 32
CN Medopaz
CN Mineral hydrocarbon oils
CN Mineral oil
CN Mineral oils
CN MINKh 1
CN Mobil DTE 25
CN Mobil SPN
CN Mobilcer X
CN Mobilsol 30
CN Mobilsol 41
CN Molykote Plastislip G 68
CN Molykote Plastislip PG 602
CN Molykote Plastislip PG 75
CN Moresco-White P 380
CN Moussex 900-9HL
CN MP 12
CN MR 5
CN MS
CN MS (mineral oil)
CN Mulrex
CN Multemp TA
CN MVI 65
CN N 100 Pale
CN N 500
CN Naphtholite
CN Naplex 32

CN Nasr oil
CN NEF 957G
CN Nefras A 120/240
CN Nefras C4-120/240
CN Nefras P 1-65/75
CN Neo-SK Oil 330
CN Neovac MR 100
CN Neovac MR 200
CN New Sol Deluxe
CN Newsol DX
CN Nexbase 3030
CN Ninas Nynol 10GBN
CN Nippeco LT
CN Nisseki Super Oil C
CN Nitco 30 Horticultural Spray Oil
CN NR 440
CN NS 704
CN Nutral 600
CN NY 70
CN Nyflex 10
CN Nypar 20
CN Oemeta 1000HDL
CN OK 1
CN OK 1 (hydrocarbon)
CN Olex IS 2205
CN Olex IS 2222B
CN Olex WT 2577
CN OLN 4
CN Orchard Spray Oil
CN Orchex 692
CN Orchex 696
CN Orchex 796
CN Orchex 892
CN Oxo-He
CN P 95
CN P 95 (hydrocarbon)
CN Pale Oil 40N
CN PAO 5006
CN Para Sommer
CN Paraflex HT 100
CN Paraflex HT 32
CN Paratherm
CN Pazdina 15
CN PD 23
CN Penreco 2251
CN Penreco 2257
CN Penreco 2260
CN Penreco 4434
CN Penreco 510
CN Penreco 6970
CN Petrosol 15-20
CN Petrosol 16-18
CN Petrosol D 15-20
CN Petrosol P 1s
CN Petrosolv D 20/26
CN Petrosolv D 24/27
CN Petrosolv D 28/31
CN Plymouth crystal E oil
CN PM 6M

CN PN 6k
CN Polyol LBY
CN Premier white oil
CN Primol 205
CN Primol 325
CN Pronal 1200
CN Pronal P 805
CN Pronal P 805X
CN Prorex 36
CN Protol
CN PS 28
CN PS 28 (hydrocarbon)
CN Punching Oil CI
CN Puremor WOT 14
CN Purex 7
CN Purex 90
CN R 12
CN R 12 (oil)
CN R 933
CN Rando HD 150
CN Rando HDZ 100
CN Rando HDZ 15
CN Rando HDZ 22
CN Rando HDZ 32
CN Rando HDZ 46
CN Rando HDZ 68
CN Regal oil
CN Regal Oil B
CN Reserve Base
CN Ro 2500
CN S 550
CN S 6001
CN S 6001 (oil)
CN S 60NR
CN Sansen Oil 480
CN Sarapar 147
CN Schwegofoam 8325
CN Sementol 100
CN **Sementol 500**
CN Sementol 70
CN Sementol 70/28
CN Shell Brightsol
CN Shell Garia B
CN Shellflex 220RS
CN Shellflex 3711D
CN Shellflex 412
CN Shellflex 6111
CN Shellflex 680
CN Shellflex 790
CN Shellsol 60/145
CN Shellsol D
CN Shellsol D 60S
CN Sirius M 125
CN Sirius M 180
CN Sirius M 350
CN Sirius M 40
CN Sirius M 70
CN SMR 60
CN SN 100

CN SN 150
CN SNO 100
CN SNPKh 7r2
CN Socal 226
CN Socal No. 226
CN Softoil Y
CN Solvent C-IX
CN Solvent K
CN Sonic Process Oil X 140
CN SP 10
CN SP 10 (solvent)
CN SP 1045A2
CN Spraytex
CN SRM 1922
CN Stabiloil 18
CN Stabiloil 62
CN SU
CN SU (oil)
CN Sun-Spray
CN Sun-Spray 6E
CN Suniso 3GS
CN Suniso 4G
CN Suniso 4GS
CN Suntemp
CN Sunvis 31
CN Supasol CA 38
CN Supasol PA 30
CN Super Oil A
CN Super Oil C
CN Super Oil D
CN Superior Oil
CN Superla NF 5
CN Superla White 31
CN SX 5
CN Syetex S
CN Syetex S 550
CN Szetol A 100
CN Szetol B 70
CN Szetol TH
CN Szetol TR
CN Technol US 3000
CN Telura 171
CN Telura 619
CN Termol 190
CN Texaco 7405
CN TK-HDC 07
CN Togastan
CN Tree Care Oil
CN Triona
CN Triona B
CN TSK 5480
CN Tufflo 1200
CN Tufflo 300
CN Tufflo 35
CN Tufflo 60
CN Tufflo 6204
CN Tufflo 750
CN Tufflo 80
CN Ultrasene

CN Ulvapron
CN Univolt 60
CN Univolt N 53
CN Valvata 85
CN Vapor 52
CN Vegelix
CN Velosit
CN Velosite
CN Viplex 885
CN VOC-RHT 70
CN White mineral oil
CN White Mineral Oil 31
CN Whiterex 425
CN Winog 60
CN Witsol 420
CN Witsol 45
CN WK-I
CN WS 2908
CN Yubase 150N
CN Yubase 240N
CN Z 26
CN Z 26 (hydrocarbon)
CN ZhF 12-18
DR 8021-47-4, 8033-80-5, 8033-81-6, 8033-82-7, 8033-83-8, 8033-84-9,
8033-85-0, 8033-86-1, 8033-87-2, 8033-88-3, 8036-07-5, 8037-94-3,
8038-14-0, 8038-15-1, 8038-16-2, 8038-18-4, 8041-28-9, 8041-40-5,
8041-82-5, 8044-51-7, 8052-67-3, 11081-37-1, 166798-90-9, 122178-20-5,
53569-27-0, 53801-39-1, 58450-30-9, 56591-65-2, 57425-50-0, 57571-49-0,
57692-87-2, 55199-98-9, 55600-55-0, 56090-85-8, 59249-97-7, 64083-79-0,
63231-55-0, 51158-38-4, 51394-18-4, 61035-99-2, 62169-36-2, 37231-26-8,
37335-96-9, 151688-22-1, 86697-98-5, 91594-03-5, 39288-71-6, 39316-58-0,
39354-96-6, 52626-98-9, 110736-55-5, 116788-57-9, 169494-71-7, 178463-53-1
MF Unspecified
CI COM, MAN, CTS
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PROMT,
RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

=> d L6 ibib abs hitind hitrn

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 109:213412 HCA
TITLE: **Viscosifiers** for brines utilizing
hydrophilic polymer-mineral oil systems
INVENTOR(S): Dadgar, Ahmad
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Great Lakes Chemical Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8802434	A1	19880407	WO 1987-US2305	19870910
W: NO				
RW: GB, IT				
US 4762625	A	19880809	US 1986-913415	19860929
EP 289529	A1	19881109	EP 1987-906359	19870910
EP 289529	B1	19910116		
R: GB, IT				
NO 8802350	A	19880527	NO 1988-2350	19880527
NO 175724	B	19940815		
NO 175724	C	19941123		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-913415 19860929
WO 1987-US2305 19870910

AB A **viscosifying** compn. for aq. alkali and alk. earth metal and zinc halide brines used in the drilling and completion of oil and gas wells comprises (a) a **viscosity** inducing hydrophilic polymer such as hydroxyethyl cellulose (I) and CMC 20-35, (b) a mineral oil 30-55, (c) .gtoreq.1 of oil-sol. nonionic surfactant such as X-45 (an alkylaryl polyether alc.) 3-6, (d) .gtoreq.1 polar solvent for dissolving the hydrophilic polymer 10-40, and (e) a long-chain aliph. alc. dilg. agent 5-15 wt.%, optionally with bentonite. Thus, I 20.0, Sementol-100 (a mineral oil) 45.5, X-45 1.0, X-207 2.5, water 15, glycerol 3.5, ethylene glycol 11.5, and bentonite 1.0 wt.% were blended to give an effective liq. **viscosifier** for all CaBr2 and CaCl2 fluids with improved rheol. properties.

IC ICM E21B043-00

CC 51-2 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

ST drilling fluid liq **viscosifier** bentonite; hydroxyethyl cellulose **viscosifier** drilling fluid; well completion fluid CM cellulose; zinc halide brine **viscosifier** glycerol

IT Petroleum wells

(completion fluids for, liq. **viscosifiers** in)

IT Bentonite, uses and miscellaneous

Hydrocarbon oils

RL: USES (Uses)

(**viscosifying** compns. contg., for drilling fluids)

IT Drilling fluids and muds

(**viscosifying** compns. for, hydroxyethyl cellulose and nonionic surfactants in)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses and miscellaneous 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol,

uses and miscellaneous 9002-93-1 9004-62-0 9036-19-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(**viscosifying** compns. contg., for drilling fluids)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:37:27 ON 09 OCT 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:37:41 ON 09 OCT 2003

E SEMTOL 500/CN

L1 1 S E3

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 16:38:11 ON 09 OCT 2003

L2 13 S L1

L3 6 S SEMTOL?

L4 19 S L2 OR L3

L5 339542 S VISCOS? OR FLASH?(2N) (POINT? OR TEMPERATUR?)

L6 1 S L4 AND L5

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:39:32 ON 09 OCT 2003

SEL CHEM L1

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 16:39:48 ON 09 OCT 2003

=> file hca

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 11:15:42 ON 10 OCT 2003

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Oct 2003 VOL 139 ISS 16

FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Oct 2003 (20031009/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his nofile

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:50:39 ON 10 OCT 2003)

FILE 'LCA' ENTERED AT 09:50:55 ON 10 OCT 2003

L1 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ABOLIUM# OR ACTIPRON# OR ACTREL# OR
AFILAN# OR AMPROL# OR AMSCO# OR ANTICORIT# OR ARIADNE# OR
ARLAMOL# OR BIPHAGITTOL OR BLANDOL OR BRIGHTSOL OR BUKOMKLEEN#
OR CALFO# OR CALUMET# OR CARNEA# OR CARNEAL OR CATENEX OR
CEPSA OR CERTREX

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:53:19 ON 10 OCT 2003

L2 1251 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ABOLIUM# OR ACTIPRON# OR ACTREL# OR
AFILAN# OR AMPROL# OR AMSCO# OR ANTICORIT# OR ARIADNE# OR
ARLAMOL# OR BIPHAGITTOL OR BLANDOL OR BRIGHTSOL OR BUKOMKLEEN#

OR CALFO# OR CALUMET# OR CARNEA# OR CARNEAL OR CATENEX OR
CEPSA OR CERTREX
L3 335916 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON VISCOS?
L4 5873 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FLASH?(2A) (POINT? OR TEMPERATURE?)
L5 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND L3
L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
D SCAN
D L6 1 CBIB ABS HITIND

FILE 'LCA' ENTERED AT 10:50:37 ON 10 OCT 2003
L7 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CHEMKLEEN# OR CLAIRSOL# OR CLENVEX# OR
CONKA# OR CONOSOL# OR CORVUS# OR DAPHNE# OR DIANA#(2A) (FURESHIA
? OR OIL#) OR DRAKOL# OR DUNASOL# OR DUOPRIME# OR DUPHAR# OR
EDELEX# OR ENERPAR# OR EMERLUBE#
L8 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON S ERVOL# OR ESSO(2A) (SPARTAN# OR SPRTAN#)
OR EUPHYTAN# OR FAROLIN# OR FLAVEX# OR GARGOYLE# OR GEMSEAL#
OR GLORIA#(2A) OIL## OR HYDRORAFINAT# OR IBERFLUID# OR IDEMITSU#
OR KAYDOL# OR KENSOL#
L9 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON KOROREX# OR KREMOL# OR LUXAN# OR MAGIE# OR
MAGIESOL# OR MARCOL# OR MOVILCER# OR MOBILSOL# OR MOLYKOTE# OR
MORESCO? OR MULREX OR MULTEMP# OR NAPTHOLITE# OR NAPLEX#
L10 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON NASR(2A) OIL# OR NEFRAS# OR NEOVAC# OR
NEWSOL# OR NEXBASE# OR NINAS# OR NIPPECO# OR NISSEKI# OR
NITCO# OR NYFLEX# OR NYPAR# OR OEMETA# OR OLEX# OR ORCHARD#(2A)
OIL## OR ORCHEX# OR PARAFLEX# OR PAZDINA# OR PENRECO# OR
PETROSOL## OR PLYMOUTH(2A) OIL#
L11 273 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON PRIMOL# OR PRONAL# OR PROREX# OR PRONAL#
OR PUNCH?(2A) OIL OR PUREMOR# OR PUREX# OR RANDO# OR REGAL# OR
SANSEN# OR SARAPAR# OR SCHWEGOFOAM# OR SEMTOL# OR SHELLFLEX#
OR SIRIUS# OR SOFTOIL# OR SOCAL# OR SUNISO# OR SUPASOL# OR
SUPERLA# OR SYETEX# OR SZETOL# OR TELURA# OR TOGASTAN# OR
TRIONA#
L12 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TUFFLO# OR ULTRASENE# OR ULVAPRON# OR
UNIVOLT# OR VEGELUX# OR VELOSIT## OR VIPLEX# OR WITSOL# OR
YUBASE#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:06:07 ON 10 OCT 2003
E SEMTOL 500/CN
L13 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "SEMTOL 500"/CN

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 11:06:40 ON 10 OCT 2003
L14 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
L15 121249 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
L16 122479 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 OR L1
L17 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L16
D SCAN
L18 753013 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL#
L19 458773 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON HYDROCARBON?
L20 51058 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18(2A) L19
L21 534 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND L20
L22 104 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L3
L23 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L4
L24 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND L4
D SCAN
L25 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR L24
L26 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND L25
L27 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND L18
L28 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND L20
L29 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (L3 OR L4)
D SCAN L28

L30 3897184 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPERT?
L31 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L30
L32 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L30
D SCAN
L33 50052 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FLASH##
L34 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L33
L35 3339 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND L18
L36 490 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND L3
L37 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L4
L38 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 OR L37
L39 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L38
L40 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 NOT L39

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 11:15:42 ON 10 OCT 2003

=> d L39 1-16 cbib abs hitind hitrn

L39 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

138:240417 Low-aromatics, low-sulfur diesel fuel containing

hydrocarbon oils and carboxylate or fatty ester

lubricity additive. Fang, Jiafu; Gunsel, Selda (Pennzoil-Quaker State Company, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003022960 A2 20030320, 17 pp.

DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-US28344 20020906. PRIORITY: US 2001-PV318089 20010907.

AB Diesel fuels consist of <99 wt.% n-paraffins and branched paraffins and <10 wt.% arom. hydrocarbons, and have a cetane no. >40, a sulfur content of <100 ppm, a cloud point <-30.degree.F, a **flash point** >160.degree.F, and a boiling range of 400-750.degree.F. Optionally, the diesel fuel may further include cycloparaffins (i.e., naphthenes). The fuels also contain a carboxylate or fatty acid esters as lubricity additives, esp. C12-22-alkyl C2-6-carboxylates, preferably the Me or Et esters.

IC ICM C10L

CC 51-9 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

IT Alkanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C12-14, Norpar 13; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg.
hydrocarbon oils and carboxylate or fatty ester
lubricity additive)

IT Carboxylic acids, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(C2-6, C12-22-alkyl esters; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg.
hydrocarbon oils and carboxylate esters as lubricity
additive)

IT Alkanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C9-16, Norpar 15; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg.
hydrocarbon oils and carboxylate or fatty ester
lubricity additive)

IT Carboxylic acids, uses

Fatty acids, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

- (Et esters; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- IT Carboxylic acids, uses
Fatty acids, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Me esters; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- IT Diesel fuel
(low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- IT Paraffin oils
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- IT Diesel fuel additives
(lubricity; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- IT **Hydrocarbon oils**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonarom., **Magiesol 40**; low-aroms., low-sulfur diesel fuel contg. **hydrocarbon oils** and carboxylate or fatty ester lubricity additive)
- L39 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
134:368630 Cationic detergent composition for dry cleaning and liquid detergent for dry cleaning with low volume resistivity. Shiramizu, Susumu; Azuma, Takaya (NOF Corporation, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001140165 A2 20010522, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-315532 19991105.
- AB The detergent compn. contains 100 parts R1R2R3R4N+ X- [R1 = C11-21 (un)satd. alkyl; R2, R3 = C1-3 alkyl; R4 = C1-5 alkyl, PhCH2, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl; X- = NO3-, HSO4-, H2PO4-, ClO4-, p-MeC6H4SO2-], 100-350 parts R5CO2(CH2CH2O)nH (R5 = C11-21 unsatd. alkyl, branched satd. alkyl; n = 1-10), 50-400 parts sorbitan fatty acid esters, 50-150 parts room temp.-liq. alcs. having flash point .gtoreq.40.degree., and 30-60 parts water. The liq. compn. for dry cleaning comprises 100 parts of the above compn. and 10-200 parts of a hydrocarbon solvent. Thus, dimethyl(stearyl)(hydroxyethyl)ammonium p-toluenesulfonate 100, poly(oxyethylene) oleate 143, sorbitan monooleate 74, 3-methoxy-3-methylbutanol 74, and water 43 parts were mixed to give the compn. then **hydrocarbon oil** (**Petrosol P 1S**) was added so that 0.5 vol.% soln. of the compn. with vol. resistivity 1.04 .times. 1010 .OMEGA.-cm was obtained. Then, a polyester fabric, after water was dropped on, was washed by the dry cleaning soln. to show no water-derived stain.
- IC ICM D06L001-02
ICS C11D001-62; C11D001-74; C11D003-20
- CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
- ST cationic detergent dry cleaning low resistivity; quaternary ammonium salt dry cleaning compn; polyoxyethylene oleate sorbitan monooleate dry cleaning; alc flash point regulated dry cleaning; methoxymethylbutanol water dry cleaning compn; hydrocarbon solvent cationic detergent dry cleaning
- IT **Hydrocarbon oils**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**Petrosol P 1S**; cationic compn. for liq. dry cleaning detergent with low vol. resistivity contg.)

IT Alcohols, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent, with low **flash point**; in cationic compn.
for liq. dry cleaning detergent with low vol. resistivity)

L39 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

134:194778 PMDI wood binders containing hydrophobic diluents with good workability and cost effectiveness. Thompson, James A.; Sarpeshkar, Ashok M.; Rosthauser, James W.; Markusch, Peter H. (Bayer Corporation, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2001012724 A1 20010222, 33 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2000-US22273 20000814. PRIORITY: US 1999-375963 19990817.

AB The present invention relates to a process for producing lignocellulose composite materials by combining lignocellulose particles with a binder compn., followed by molding or compressing the combined lignocellulose particles and binder compn. Suitable binder compns. comprise a polymethylene poly(phenylisocyanate) component and a liq. hydrophobic diluent that is characterized by a **flash point** of at least 250.degree.F, e.g., com. **Viplex 885** (arom. **hydrocarbon oil**).

IC ICM C08L097-02

ICS C08L097-02; C08L075-04

CC 43-2 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST wood particleboard manuf binder polymeric MDI; **hydrocarbon oil** diluent PMDI wood binder particleboard manuf; lignocellulose composite manuf polymeric MDI binder; hydrophobic diluent polymeric MDI binder particleboard manuf

IT **Hydrocarbon oils**

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**Viplex 885**; PMDI wood binders contg. hydrophobic diluents
for making particleboards)

L39 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

124:149305 Hydrofluorocarbons cleaning compositions with no **flash point** as Fron substitutes. Nakamura, Yoshiji; Nishama, Eiichi; Kishino, Keisuke; Suzuki, Toshikazu; Hirose, Makoto (Kosumo Petorotetsuku Kk, Japan; Shinko Sangyo Jugen; Toppan Printing Co Ltd). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 07278594 A2 19951024 Heisei, 11 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1994-90675 19940405.

AB The compns. comprise 70-97% hydrofluorocarbons (A) CCl2FMe (I), CF3CF2CHCl2, or CClF2CF2CHClF and 3-30% hydrocarbons with the initial b.p. .gtoreq.15.degree. above the initial b.p. of A or mixts. comprising 3-50% A, 3-50% perfluorocarbons (B), 30-80% hydrocarbons with the initial b.p. .gtoreq.60.degree. greater than the initial b.p. of A or B, and 5-20% alcs., or mixts. comprising 8-95% benzotrifluorides or their derivs., 3-50% perfluorocarbons, and 3-80% esters, hydrocarbons, alcs., or hydrochlorocarbons and exhibit no **flash point**. A compn. contg. I 89, Marukazol F (cyclopentane fraction 60-70%) 5, Isopar E 3, and CH2Cl2 3% showed no **flash point** and caused no corrosion of Cu plate (JIS K 2513 1991) and exhibited good dryability.

IC ICM C11D007-30

ICS C11D007-24; C11D007-26

- CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Section cross-reference(s): 45, 51
- IT **Hydrocarbon oils**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Petrosol P 1s; hydrofluorocarbons cleaning compns. as Fron substitutes contg.)
- IT Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(chloro fluoro, cleaning compns. with no **flash point** as Fron substitutes)
- IT Detergents
(cleaning compns., hydrofluorocarbons cleaning compns. with no **flash point** as Fron substitutes)
- IT 422-56-0, 3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoropropane 507-55-1,
1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoro-1,3-dichloropropane 1717-00-6,
1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cleaning compns. with no **flash point** as Fron substitutes)
- L39 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- 123:308642 Phytotoxic evaluation of commercial pesticide products formulated with low and high **flash point** hydrocarbon fluids.
Sandler, Roberta L.; Chambers, Gilbert V.; Verbelen, Robert A.; Herold, Anthony (Exxon Chemical Company, Baytown, TX, 77522-5200, USA). ASTM Special Technical Publication, STP 1234 (Pesticide Formulations and Application Systems: 14th Vol.), 137-49 (English) 1995. CODEN: ASTTA8. ISSN: 0066-0558. Publisher: American Society for Testing and Materials.
- AB Pesticidal formulations can avoid cost increases by replacing the low flash hydrocarbon fluids with higher flash material, provided addnl. phytotoxicity concerns are not posed. A field trial study was designed to measure the change in crop response (phytotoxicity) with respect to a change in **flash point**. The field trial study consisted of the following variables: Indicator crops: cotton, beans, tomatoes, cucurbits. Climates: arid and humid. Growth stages: early growth just after emergency and fruit set. Materials: insecticides - Azinphos Me (Sniper) - Dimethoate 400. Total spray vol.: 19 and 93 L/ha. Hydrocarbon fluids: C9 Alkylbenzene (Arom. 100); C10-12 Alkyl naphthalene (Arom. 200); C23 Paraffinic Hydrocarbon (Orchex 796). All pesticide emulsifiable concs. formulations showed no phytotoxic effects. Thus, replacement of low flash C9 alkylbenzene hydrocarbon fluid with a C10-12 alkyl naphthalene hydrocarbon had min. phytotoxic risk.
- CC 5-4 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
- ST insecticide phytotoxicity hydrocarbon fluid **flash point**
- IT Solvent naphtha
(phytotoxic evaluation of pesticide products formulated with low and high **flash point** hydrocarbon fluids)
- IT **Hydrocarbon oils**
Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(phytotoxic evaluation of pesticide products formulated with low and high **flash point** hydrocarbon fluids)
- IT Toxicity
(phytotoxicity, phytotoxic evaluation of pesticide products formulated with low and high **flash point** hydrocarbon fluids)
- IT 60-51-5, Dimethoate 86-50-0, Azinphos-methyl
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(phytotoxic evaluation of pesticide products formulated with low and high **flash point** hydrocarbon fluids)

- L39 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
117:214303 Liquid polymer compositions giving transparent cured products.
Okamoto, Kohei (Idemitsu Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai
Tokkyo Koho JP 04180915 A2 19920629 Heisei, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN:
JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-308676 19901116.
- AB The title comps., with good elasticity and heat resistance, useful as
coatings and lining materials, comprise (A) liq. hydrogenated OH-contg.
isoprene polymers, (B) aliph. or alicyclic polyisocyanates or
polyisocyanates whose isocyanate groups are attached to arom. rings via
aliph. hydrocarbylene groups, and (C) liq. satd. hydrocarbons contg.
.gtoreq.35% satd. alicyclic hydrocarbons with **flash**
point .gtoreq.50.degree. and <5% arom. hydrocarbons. Thus,
isoprene 200, 20% H2O2 40, and isopropanol 100 g were treated, and
hydrogenated to give liq. polyisoprene contg. 0.94 mequiv/g OH, 100 parts
of which was blended with 10.9 parts isophorone diisocyanate and 90 parts
Daphne Oil CP 15N (liq. satd. hydrocarbons contg. trace
amt. of arom. hydrocarbons and 37.6% naphthenic hydrocarbons,
flash point 174.degree.) to give a compn, which was kept
at 30.degree. and 40% relative humidity for 30 days to give a cured
product (4-mm thickness) showing light transmittance 91.2% initially and
90.3% after 72 h at 130.degree..
- IC ICM C08G018-69
ICS C08L075-04
- CC 39-4 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
- IT Hydrocarbons, uses
Naphthenic oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(**viscosity** reducing agent, in hydrogenated
polyisoprene-contg. urethane rubbers, for good transparency)
- IT Paraffin oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(mixts., with naphthenic oils, **viscosity** reducing
agent, in hydrogenated polyisoprene-contg. urethane rubbers, for good
transparency)
- IT 3842-58-8, HB 40
RL: USES (Uses)
(**viscosity** reducing agent, in hydrogenated
polyisoprene-contg. urethane rubbers, for good transparency)
- L39 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
107:218938 Naphthenic process oils - an alternative for use in EPDM.
Decraen, L. (Nynaes BV, Zwijndrecht, Neth.). Kunststof en Rubber, 40(8),
7-12 (Dutch) 1987. CODEN: KRUBDV. ISSN: 0167-9597.
- AB In the processing of EPDM rubber naphthenic oil was a good
alternative for paraffinic plasticizers. The article with 2 refs. covered
the evaluation of **Nyflex 20**, **Nytex 20**, and **Nytene 20** vs. a
paraffinic process oil of **viscosity** 500 SUS in butyl
rubber and EPDM rubber, and of **Nytex 10**, **Nytene 10**, and **Nysolvex 10** in SBR
and NR. The methods for the detn. of d., **viscosity**,
viscosity gravity const., and **flash point** of
the oils were presented. Further topics included color, polar
groups, polycyclic arom. components, hydrocarbon compn. (by gas chromatog.
and spectrometric methods), comparison of naphthenic and paraffinic
oils in EPDM mixts., and the rheometer curve, hardness, Mooney
viscosity, tensile strength-300% modulus, and tear strength of the
mixts.
- CC 39-9 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
- ST naphthenic oil processing rubber; EPDM rubber naphthenic
oil; SBR processing naphthenic oil; butyl rubber

- IT naphthenic oil
Rubber, synthetic
RL: USES (Uses)
(ethylene-ethylidenenorbornene-propene, naphthenic processing oils for)
- IT Naphthenic oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(for processing of rubber)
- IT Rubber, butadiene-styrene, uses and miscellaneous
Rubber, butyl, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(naphthenic processing oils for)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
RL: USES (Uses)
(EPDM, naphthenic processing oils for Vistalon 2555)
- IT 74-85-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(rubber, EPDM, naphthenic processing oils for Vistalon 2555)
- IT 9003-55-8 9010-85-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(rubber, naphthenic processing oils for)
- IT 25038-36-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(rubber, naphthenic processing oils for)

L39 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

88:9371 Results of comparative tests on compressor oil KhM-6 and the foreign one "Suniso 4GS". Kuliev, R. Sh.; Abbasova, T. M.; Ashrafov, A. A.; Kadyralieva, N. Z. (Inst. Neftekhim. Protsessov, Baku, USSR). Azarbaycan Neft Tasarrufati (5), 55-7 (Russian) 1977. CODEN: AZNKAY. ISSN: 0365-8554.

AB Oils KhM 6 and Suniso 4GS for air-conditioner compressors were tested and compared. Both oils passed the performance tests and had the following properties (oil, d20, viscosity at 100.degree. and 50.degree. in cSt, viscosity index, pour and flash points, acid no. in mg KOH/g, dielec. strength in kV): KhM 6, 0.894, 5.64, 24.4, 69, -34.degree., 190.degree., 0, 48; Suniso 4GS, 0.918, 6.03, 32.16, 28, -30.degree., 180.degree., 0.0065, -.

CC 51-7 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

ST lubricating oil compressor testing

IT Testing of materials
(of compressor oils)

IT Compressors
(oils for, comparative tests on)

IT Hydrocarbon oils
Lubricating oils
(compressor oils, comparative tests on)

L39 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

84:23619 Water displacement and protective properties of magnesium salts of organic acids. Shekhter, Yu. N.; Lukashevich, I. P.; Shkol'nikov, V. M.; Timokhin, I. A.; Koroleva, N. D. (USSR). Zashchita Metallov, 11(5), 615-19 (Russian) 1975. CODEN: ZAMEA9. ISSN: 0044-1856.

AB The treatment of electrodes of steel 45 [37268-90-9] and steel 10 [12725-33-6] by 5% solns. of Mg salts (e.g. alkylsalicylate, sulfonate, alkylphenolate) as additives to oil AS-6 [57571-49-0] leads to the improvement of metals, i.e. the products studied possess corrosion inhibiting properties. All the Mg salts selected, to some degree or another, protect metals from corrosion. The best corrosion

inhibitors are Mg sulfonate and Mg oleate [1555-53-9]. The Mg sulfonates and Mg salts of alkylsalicylic, stearic, and oleic acids excel the remaining Mg salts which were studied, with respect to their protective **properties**.

CC 72-4 (Electrochemistry)

L39 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

83:98815 Structure and **properties** of vulcanizates of oil-extended rubbers. Petrova, S. B.; Lyalin, A. A. (Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Shinnoi Prom., Moscow, USSR). Kauchuk i Rezina (3), 14-16 (Russian) 1975. CODEN: KCRZAE. ISSN: 0022-9466.

AB Improved mol. and intermol. crosslinking were obsd. in oil-extended SKD rubber vulcanized at 143.degree.. Regardless of the oil used (PN-6sh [56090-85-8] or paraffin oil), the vulcanization of oil-extended SKD rubber gave vulcanizates of lower crosslink d., which was one of the causes for lower tensile strength and breaking elongation. Similar results were obsd. in filled SKMS-3OARK, SKMS-3OARKM-15 and SKMS-3OARKM-27 rubber vulcanizates.

CC 38-9 (Elastomers, Including Natural Rubber)

ST crosslinking oil extended rubber; butadiene rubber vulcanizate **property**; phys **property** oil vulcanizate

IT Rubber, butadiene, **properties**

Rubber, synthetic

(oil-extended, structure and **properties** of vulcanizates of)

IT Hydrocarbon oils

Paraffin oils

RL: USES (Uses)

(synthetic rubber vulcanizates extended by, structure and **properties** of)

L39 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

80:17297 Lubricating **oils** containing polybutene and oiliness improvers. Shinozaki, Sadayuki; Fujiyama, Kazunari; Maehara, Teruyuki (Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 48066110 19730911 Showa, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1971-100890 19711213.

AB A lubricating **oil** is composed of (1) 0.05-95 wt.% of a liq. paraffin having a **viscosity** of 70-600 SUS at 37.8.degree., (2) 10.00-99.00 wt.% of polybutene with mol. wt. 50-2300, and (3) 0.05-10 wt.% of sorbitan sesquiolate, or (and) isostearic acid or its derivs. The lubricating **oil** may be used in reciprocating, high-pressure gas compressors for manufg. polyethylene. Thus, a lubricating **oil** contg. a liq. paraffin (Daphne oil FP-50) 69.0, polybutene (100 H) 27.0, and sorbitan sesquiolate (Emasol 41S) as an oiliness improver 4.0% had a sp.gr. (15/4.degree.) 0.8900, Saybolt color +20, **flash point** 218.degree., kinematic **viscosities** 273.8 and 18.63 cSt at 37.8 and 98.9.degree., resp., **viscosity** index 95, pour point -30.degree., sapon. value 51.2, total acid value 0.43, and S <0.01. The life of the lubricating **oil** in a tester was .apprx.4000 hr as compared to 500-1000 hr for the conventional **oils**.

NCL 18E21; 54B101

CC 51-7 (Petroleum, Petroleum Derivatives, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 35, 47

ST lubricating **oil** polybutene; oiliness improver lubricating **oil**; polyethylene compressor lubricating **oil**

IT Lubricating **oils**

(for compressors, contg. paraffin **oils** and polybutene)

IT Compressors

(lubricating **oils** for)

- IT Lubricating oil additives
(oiliness improvers, sorbitan sesquiolate)
- IT 9003-29-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(lubricating oils, contg. paraffin oils for compressors)
- IT 2724-58-5 8007-43-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(oiliness improvers, for compressor lubricating oils)
- L39 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
71:125726 Stable elastomeric block copolymer gel. Lindlof, James A.
(Minnesota Mining and Manufg. Co.). Ger. Offen. DE 1903406 19690911, 12
pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1969-1903406 19690117.
- AB The title compns. consists of 5-30 wt. % of an unvulcanized elastomeric
block copolymer of type A-B-A (A = thermoplastic block, B = elastomer
block) and 70-95% of a stable paraffin oil with low volatility and b.p.
above the gel m.p. The gel is stable at room temp., and can be melted and
poured at elevated temps. Thus, a mixt. of 2 parts paraffin oil
(Stanolind Oil No. 11) with **flash point** 177.degree.
and 2 parts paraffin wax, m. 49-50.degree., was heated to form a soln. and
then mixed with 1 part styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (Kraton
101) in which the polybutadiene block had a mol. wt. of 70,000 and the
polystyrene blocks had a mol. wt. of 15,000. The soln. was cast into a
2.5-cm. sheet and allowed to cool, giving a resilient, elastic material.
The shock absorbing properties of the material were tested by placing the
sheet over a piece of carbon paper which was face down on a blank piece of
paper and dropping a 5.4 kg. steel ball on the rubber. The ball could be
dropped from 122 cm. with only a weak image resulting on the blank sheet
of paper. Other compns. were prepd. from mineral oil (Nujol or
Drakol 35), oleic acid, TiO₂, styrene-isoprene-styrene block
copolymer (Kraton 107), and ethylene-propylene terpolymer (Royalene 301).
The compns. are useful in golf balls, release coatings, heat insulation,
and pillows.
- IC C08C
- CC 38 (Elastomers, Including Natural Rubber)
- IT Rubber, butadiene-styrene, properties
(block, impact-resistance of gels from **hydrocarbon
oil**-contg.)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
(impact resistance of gels from **hydrocarbon oil**
-contg.)
- IT **Hydrocarbon oils**, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(impact resistance of synthetic rubber gels contg.)
- IT 25038-32-8, properties
RL: USES (Uses)
(rubber, block, impact resistance of gels from **hydrocarbon
oil**-contg.)
- L39 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
55:10721 Original Reference No. 55:2091b-e Lubricants for high-temperature
use in the vapor phase. Coit, Robert A.; Sorem, Stanley S. (Shell Oil
Co.). US 2952335 19600913 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .
- AB Metal surfaces heated to .gtoreq.800.degree.F. are lubricated with a vapor
consisting of a blend of air and a polyoxyalkylene (I) fluid in a wt.
ratio of 4-13:1 and having a **viscosity** of 40-260 Saybolt
Universal sec. at 100.degree.F. Lubrication is improved by including
0.01-1% of an extreme-pressure additive, such as an org. P ester or an
org. sulfide in the vapor blend. Preferred I fluids are heteric

copolymers (CA 41, 7411b and CA 42, 207a) of ethylene and 1,2-propylene oxides in a ratio of 50:50, forming fluids with a **viscosity** of 50-170 Saybolt Universal sec. at 100.degree.F. Thus, bearings were run in for 4 hrs. by using white medicinal **oil** after which the **oil** was removed. The temp. was increased to 1000.degree.F. and rotation to 20,000 r.p.m., and the vapor consisting of 8 parts of air and 1 part of a I, having a **viscosity** of 55 Saybolt Universal sec. at 100.degree.F. and a **flash point** of 260.degree.F., was used as the lubricant. After 22-hr. operation, there was no change in radial internal clearance but the cage and balls were pitted and worn. With the same lubricant plus 0.1% triisopropyl phosphite in 1 case and 0.1% of dibenzyl disulfide in another case and after 22-hr. operation there was no change in clearance, and the cage and balls were in excellent condition. Heteric copolymers are the products obtained by **random** copolymerization of ethylene and propylene oxides in a ratio of 75:25 to 10:90 and preferably 50:50.

CC 22 (Petroleum, Lubricants, and Asphalt)

L39 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

54:135334 Original Reference No. 54:25863a-b Textile-printing pastes. Auer, Laszlo (J. R. Geigy Akt.-Ges.). CH 343360 19600215 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: CH .

AB A stable emulsion is prepd. comprising 0.5-1.7 parts of a 2% aq. soln. of a cellulose ether, having a min. **viscosity** of 1200 cp., 62.5-108 parts of hydrocarbon, 100 parts of H2O, and, if desired, additives such as resins, wetting agents, sulfoxylate, and foaming agents. Thus, 0.75 part of 2% aq. methyl cellulose, having a **viscosity** of 4000 cp., was dissolved in 49.25 parts of H2O. To this mixt. 50 parts of **Amsco** Mineral Spirits No. 46 was added portionwise with stirring. This is a mineral **oil** having a sp. gr. of 0.791, a **flash point** of 38.degree., and a Kauri butanol index of 44-6. A highly viscous paste was obtained contg. (based on H2O content) 101.5% hydrocarbon and 1.5% cellulose ether.

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles)

L39 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

54:38402 Original Reference No. 54:7479b-c Use of **velosit** in hydrochloric and chromic acid baths as foam formers. Grebenshchikova, A. Z.; Shavkunova, F. P. Stal', 19, 828-9 (Unavailable) 1959. CODEN: STALAQ. ISSN: 0038-920X.

AB Irritating fumes over pickling and Cr-plating baths are eliminated by adding to them 1.5-2.0 kg./sq. m. of their surface of **velosit**, a distillation product of mineral **oil**, having **viscosity** of 1.3-1.4 E, sp. gr. 0.88, and **flash point** of 120.degree..

CC 9 (Metallurgy)

IT **Velosit**

(as foaming agent in steel Cr plating and pickling baths, fume prevention by)

IT Coating(s)

(of iron, with Cr, fume prevention over baths for, mineral **oil** distn. product foaming agent for)

IT Pickling

(of steel, fume prevention in, mineral **oil** distn. product foaming agent for)

IT Foam

(production of, in steel Cr-plating and pickling baths for fume prevention, mineral **oil** distn. product for)

L39 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

26:9511 Original Reference No. 26:1058c-f Petroleum oils and oil emulsions as insecticides and their use against the San Jose scale on peach trees in the south. Swingle, H. S.; Snapp, Oliver I. (U. S. Dept. Agr.). Tech. Bull., 253, 1-48 (Unavailable) 1931.

AB A review is given of the origin, principal constituents, chem. and phys. properties of crude petroleum oils, methods used in the production of lubricating oils, their compn., chem. and phys. properties, methods of analysis, theories of emulsification and the principles involved in the manuf. of various types of emulsions and miscible oils for insect control. Tests made with a no. of vegetative oils for the production of soap emulsifiers showed that cottonseed oil is as effective for this purpose as fish oil. The sapon. nos. of the oils tested are given. A soap made with only a slight excess of KOH and having a moisture content of 60-75% makes the best emulsion. Old casein-lime mixts. which fail to emulsify oils may be made to do so by the addn. of fresh Ca(OH)_2 . The f. ps. of the more common emulsions range from 29.7.degree. to 31.8.degree. F. The effect of mineral oils upon plants, and their viscosity, d., volatility and the degree of refining are discussed as influencing toxicity to insects. Viscosity appears to give the best indication of the toxicity of an oil as a dormant spray for the San Jose scale. The unsulfonated residue, the nature of the base of the crude oil, and the flash and fire points are apparently without effect upon toxicity. No differences could be detected in the covering power of lime-sulfur, oil-emulsion and miscible-oil sprays under orchard conditions, also none between oil emulsions having soap and casein-lime as emulsifiers, and none between oil sprays contg. 2% and 3% of oil. A bibliography of 126 references is appended.

CC 15 (Soils, Fertilizers, and Agricultural Poisons)

IT Cottonseed oil
Oils
(as soap emulsifier material)

=> d L40 1-5 cbib abs hitind hitrn

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

101:92742 Aqueous compositions for sizing glass fibers containing emulsified epoxy resin and chloropropylsilane. Haines, Richard M.; Wong, Robert (Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., USA). U.S. US 4448910 A 19840515, 4 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1983-488474 19830425.

AB Dil. aq. sizing compns. for glass fibers comprise epoxy resin emulsions, lubricant, and 3-chloropropyltrimethoxysilane (I) [2530-87-2]. Thus, an emulsion conc. was prepd. contg. bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin copolymer [25068-38-6] 52.3, diacetone alc. 5.8, Igepal CO [9016-45-9] 9.9, Me cellulose 0.1%, and the balance water. A dil. aq. sizing compn. was prepd. contg. above emulsion 12.1, Emerlube 7440 [91594-03-5] 0.6, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) [9003-39-8] 3.5, I 0.25, HOAc 0.20%, and the balance water. Glass fibers coated with the size are useful in reinforcing various matrix resins, esp. epoxy resins.

IC B32B017-10; C08L039-06; C08L091-00

NCL 523402000

CC 40-7 (Textiles)

IT Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
Hydrocarbon oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(sizing emulsions contg., for glass fibers)

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

90:40154 Composition for processing textile yarns from natural and synthetic fibers. Kucherenko, V. I. (Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of the Textile Industry, USSR). U.S.S.R. SU 630330 19781030 From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1978, 55(40), 94-5. (Russian). CODEN: URXXAF. APPLICATION: SU 1975-2154125 19750707.

AB The addn. of C10-16 synthetic fatty acid mono- or diethanolamides 15-25, oxyethylated stearic acid [9004-99-3] (degree of oxyethylation 6) 5-12, and **velosite** [51158-38-4] (lubricating oil) 2-5 parts to a compn. contg. alk.-earth metal stearate 30-45, paraffin 10-18, and oleic acid [112-80-1] 10-15 parts improved the processability and simplified the technol. for processing yarns.

IC D06M013-22

CC 39-8 (Textiles)

ST yarn processing auxiliary; synthetic fiber yarn processing auxiliary; fatty amide yarn processing; ethanolamine amide yarn processing; stearate yarn processing auxiliary; **velosite** lubricant yarn; paraffin yarn processing auxiliary; oleic acid yarn processing auxiliary

IT **Hydrocarbon oils**

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, uses and miscellaneous

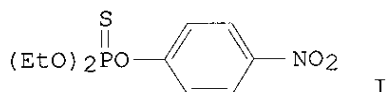
RL: USES (Uses)

(yarn processing compns. contg.)

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

86:1064 Chemical control of *Lecanium persicae* (Homoptera-Coccidae) on *Vitis vinifera* in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. De Oliveira, Alda M.; Romani, Lucindo B. (Sec. Entomol. Parasitol. Agric., Inst. Pesqui. Exp. Agropecu. Cent.-Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Pesquisa Agropecuaria Brasileira, Serie Agronomia, 10(11), 41-2 (Portuguese) 1975. CODEN: PAGAAR. ISSN: 0369-8165.

GI



AB *L. persicae* was controlled on *V. vinifera* by the foliar application of Super Rhodiattox 60 [56-38-2], Folidol (I) [56-38-2], Metasystox [8022-00-2], Ekatin F [144-41-2], or **Triona B** [61035-99-2]. The insecticides were applied during 3 applications at .apprx.25 day intervals from the beginning of Oct.-Dec. The insecticides afforded effective control for the infestation level of 5 scales/leaf.

CC 5-4 (Agrochemicals)

IT Insecticides

Hydrocarbon oils

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(*Lecanium persicae* control by, on grapes)

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

81:14907 Separating bark components. Trocino, Frank S. (Bohemia Lumber Co., Inc.). U.S. US 3781187 19731225, 5 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1972-232737 19720308.

AB Douglas fir bark was extd. with hot org. solvents to sep. the wax, and to

facilitate subsequent mech. classification of cork, bark fiber, and powder. 86 Lb. Douglas fir bark ground to 3/16 in. and dried to 16.5% moisture was extd. with 2 gal/min **SOCAL** No. 226 [51394-18-4] solvent for 2 hr at 150.deg.F, and yielded 5.1% wt. wax. The bark residue was desolventized at 500.deg.F, dried for 4 min, classified in Prater, and gave 41% cork, 29.5% bark fiber, and 29.5% powder.

IC C11B; D01C

NCL 162093000

CC 43-2 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

IT **Hydrocarbon oils**

Hydrocarbons, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(Douglas fir bark extn. by, components sepn. in relation to)

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

81:400 Influence of various additives on the toxicity of petroleum oils and on the character of the toxic effect. Ivanov, N. G.; Rozova, T. A.; Panina, L. N. (USSR). Toksikol. Gig. Prod. Neftekhim. Neftekhim. Proizvod. 102-4 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1973, Abstr. No. 91512 (Russian) 1972.

AB Complex additives, such as LZ 23K (I) [29803-48-3], LZ 28 [12765-53-6], poly(methylsiloxane), and AMT 300 [39288-71-6], did not affect the intragastric toxicity of lubricant-coolant fluids based on mineral oils, such as IS 20 [51158-24-8], MS 20 [50926-56-2], **Velosite** [51158-38-4], and liq. petroleum T, in rats, mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits. The additives also did not increase the permeability of the fluids through undamaged skin. However, some additives including poly(methylsiloxane) and combinations of I or LZ 28, with chlorinated biphenyls did produce dermatitis. A max. permissible concn. of 5 mg/m3 was suggested for aerosols of the lubricant-coolant fluids with or without additives.

CC 4-3 (Toxicology)

IT **Hydrocarbon oils**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(lubricant-coolant contg., toxicity of, additive effect on)

IT **Hydrocarbon oils**

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, as lubricant-coolant additive)

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 54:135334 HCA

OREF 54:25863a-b

TI Textile-printing pastes

IN Auer, Laszlo

PA J. R. Geigy Akt.-Ges.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	CH 343360		19600215	CH	
AB	A stable emulsion is prepd. comprising 0.5-1.7 parts of a 2% aq. soln. of a cellulose ether, having a min. viscosity of 1200 cp., 62.5-108 parts of hydrocarbon, 100 parts of H2O, and, if desired, additives such as resins, wetting agents, sulfoxylate, and foaming agents. Thus, 0.75 part of 2% aq. methyl cellulose, having a viscosity of 4000 cp., was dissolved in 49.25 parts of H2O. To this mixt. 50 parts of Amsco Mineral Spirits No. 46 was added portionwise with stirring. This is a mineral oil having a sp. gr. of 0.791, a flash point of 38.degree., and a Kauri butanol index of 44-6. A highly viscous paste was obtained contg. (based on H2O content) 101.5% hydrocarbon and 1.5% cellulose ether.				
IT	Textile printing (pastes or prepns. for, from cellulose ether-contg. emulsion)				
IT	Cellulose ethers (printing emulsions contg.)				